

Emergency Support Function #3 Public Works and Engineering

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| Primary District Agencies: | Department of Public Works |
| Support District Agencies: | DC Energy Office DC Public Schools DC Water and Sewer Authority Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Department of Parks and Recreation District Department of Transportation Emergency Management Agency Metropolitan Police Department Office of Contracting and Procurement Office of Property Management Office of Unified Communications |
| Primary Federal Agency: | Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| Support Federal Agency: | National Park Service |

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

ESF #3—Public Works and Engineering provides technical advice and evaluation, engineering services, coordinates structural inspection, coordinates emergency repair of water and wastewater treatment facilities, distribution for emergency potable water and ice, debris removal, and emergency power support to predetermined facilities.

B. Scope

ESF #3 activities include the following:

1. Participation in pre-public emergency activities, such as pre-positioning of equipment assessment teams and contractors, and deployment of other advance elements.
2. Participation in needs/damage assessments immediately following a public emergency.

3. If requested by ESF #1 and resources are available, emergency clearance of debris to enable reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for lifesaving, property protection, and health and safety (see ESF #3 Debris Plan and Standard Operating Guidelines for Field Operations (SOG)).
4. Management of debris removal and disposal from public property for lifesaving, property protection, and health and safety (See ESF #3 Debris Plan and SOG).
5. Provision of expedient emergency access routes to damaged waterways for emergency access to public emergency victims.
6. Emergency water supplies until public water utility operations can be restored.
7. Contracting for emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by state or local governments as immediate hazards to public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations (e.g., temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished).
8. Emergency contracting to support public health and safety, such as providing for debris removal, potable water, ice, and power (see ESF #3 Debris, Water, Ice and Emergency Power Plans).
9. Technical assistance, including inspection of private residential structures and commercial structures, District-owned and operated building, and public school facilities (see ESF #3 Structural Assessment Plan).
10. Support to other ESFs as outlined in the District Response Plan (DRP).
11. Provision of basic sanitation support excluding portable sanitation facilities (ESF #7), street cleaning, litter can removal, fleet services, parking enforcement, and towing of illegally parked or abandoned vehicles.

II. Policies

- A. The roles and responsibilities of the Department of Public Works (DPW), District Department of Transportation (DDOT), Water and Sewer Authority (WASA), the Office of Property Management (OPM), and the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), District of Columbia Parks and Recreation (DPR), District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) and District of Columbia Energy Office (DCEO) must be closely coordinated to execute ESF #3. Detailed plans for the ESF #3 operations for Emergency Power, Debris

Operations, Potable Water Distribution, Ice Distribution and Structural Assessments can be found in the respective plans attached to this document.

- B. Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Standard Operating Procedures for Debris and Wreckage Removal (January 2001) provides guidance for planning, coordinating, and implementing the debris wreckage removal process following a public emergency.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

In a public emergency, damage to public works and engineered systems may be significant. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Public utilities may be damaged and be partially- or fully-inoperable. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. A public emergency may affect the lives of many local response personnel and their facilities and prevent them from performing their prescribed emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate emergency area may be damaged or inaccessible. Sufficient resources may not be available to local agencies to meet emergency requirements. Federal and/or private assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, coordinated effective response.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Access to emergency areas will be dependent upon the reestablishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance (DDOT/DPW/SWMA) for access and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
2. Early damage assessments will be general and incomplete and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessment of the emergency area is required to determine critical needs and to estimate potential workload or requirements for federal assistance.
3. To minimize threats to public health, emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances will be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities. Under federal regulations, local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances. Federal agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate federal environmental and historic preservation statutes.
4. Construction equipment and materials and significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills might be required from outside the disaster area.

5. Primary agencies and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of the DRP.
6. With the loss of essential public services, basic needs such as refrigeration, electrical power, and water may be lost. Expedient temporary means to provide power to predetermined facilities, water, and ice supplies must be coordinated by ESF #3 (see ESF #3 Emergency Power, Potable Water Distribution and Ice Distribution Plans).
7. In terrorist incidents, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), response leadership functions will be taken on by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), specifically those related to assuming control during debris removal operations. *Additional detail regarding WMD can be found in the National Response Plan, ESF #3, December 2004.*

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

The agencies that comprise ESF #3 will execute their respective authorities and program responsibilities during and immediately following a public emergency. ESF #3 will be represented in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and activities will be tracked and monitored. The ESF #3 team will provide damage information to ESF #5—Information and Planning for overall damage assessment, the damage situation, and ESF activities. Support agency representatives will collaborate with District field personnel to coordinate support with their agencies through agency operations centers and ESF #3 ELO, as necessary (see attached ESF #3 Plans for specific details).

B. Organization

1. **DPW Emergency Operations Center (DPW EOC)**—As the primary agency, DPW will operate from its EOC in the Director's Office Suite on the 6th Floor of the Reeves Center and from its Debris Operations Center at 2750 South Capitol Street SE. DPW may request support agency liaison representatives to report to its EOC if the public emergency situation warrants. ESF #3 support agencies will work with DPW in the 6th Floor DPW EOC.
2. **EMA Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**—DPW, OPM, DCPS, and the Water and Sewer Authority (WASA) will provide the necessary representation at the EOC and the Consequence Management Team (CMT) Liaison Officer (ELO) will remain at the EOC until deactivated or released by the CMT Director.

3. **Interagency Liaisons**—DPW will coordinate with EMA to ensure that necessary representatives are immediately provided for the formation of any interagency coordination groups that are established based on the magnitude and scope of the public emergency. The damage assessment representative will be an infrastructure specialist.

C. Notification

1. Primary Agency

The EMA EOC will notify DPW, as the lead agency of ESF #3, of a public emergency situation. DPW will then immediately notify the appropriate emergency response team members within the ESF #3 support function. Upon activation of the EMA EOC, the ESF #3 ELO will be dispatched to and stay in contact with EMA's EOC.

2. Support Agencies

Upon receiving notification of EOC activation, DPW, as the primary agency for ESF #3, will determine support agency requirements based on the magnitude and scope of the emergency and coordinate with EMA.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

The member agencies of ESF #3 will execute their programs in accordance with their operations plans and concurrently prepare to send representatives to the EMA EOC and the DPW EOC to coordinate the functions of ESF #3 as designated by the ESF #3 ELO SOG (to be developed). If there is a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster, a liaison may be provided to the Joint Field Office (JFO) upon request, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) may send a liaison to the EOC and DPW to coordinate public works activities.

2. Waivers and Clearances

ESF #3 agencies will obtain the necessary environmental waivers and legal clearances required for removal and disposal of emergency debris and materials from demolition (see ESF #3 Debris Plan and SOG).

3. Continuing Actions

ESF #3 will continue to staff the EOC as long as there is a requirement to coordinate among ESF #3 support agencies and EMA.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary District Agency

Department of Public Works (DPW)—With respect to all emergencies, DPW will coordinate activities from the EOC with direction from the Mayor and key District officials from the CMT. ESF #3 will provide information on access to waterways, staging and removal of debris, emergency power, structural assessments, and potable water and ice distribution. Based on notification from EMA, MPD, or DDOT through the ESF #3 ELO, DPW will provide emergency towing services. At DDOT's request through ESF #3's ELO, DPW will provide vehicles and licensed drivers as available for transportation assistance during an emergency.

B. Support District Agencies

1. **DC Energy Office (DCEO)**—DCEO will coordinate with ESF #3 to help facilitate the restoration of energy systems and fuel supplies following a public emergency.
2. **DC Public Schools (DCPS)**—DCPS, jointly with OPM and DCRA, is responsible for the emergency inspection and demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by the District government as immediate hazards to public health and safety or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations such as temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition can be accomplished (see ESF #3 Structural Assessment Plan). DCPS personnel will also support the ESF #3 Emergency Power mission by providing immediate access to affected facilities (see ESF #3 Emergency Power Plan).
3. **DC Water and Sewer Authority (DCWASA)**—DCWASA will provide maintenance of the public water distribution system, the collection of wastewater and storm water, the delivery of wastewater to the wastewater treatment facility, and the treatment of wastewater. DCWASA will provide overall information to the ESF #3 ELO on supply of adequate amounts of water, temporary restoration of water supply systems, wastewater, and the provision of water for fire fighting. DCWASA will provide expedient emergency access routes to waterways. DCWASA will provide emergency restoration of critical water and sewer facilities, including the temporary restoration of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems.
4. **Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)**—DCRA will cooperate in the coordination effort of EMA for District-wide emergencies where DCRA is deemed an appropriate agency to assist in emergency responses operations. DCRA will participate with other agencies in the preparation of damage survey reports and damage

assessments. DCRA will support the ESF #3 structural assessment process by providing leadership and inspection staff to perform structural assessments throughout the city (see ESF #3 Structural Assessment Plan).

5. **Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)**—DPR is responsible for clearing, removing and disposing of debris on DPR property. DPR also supports ESF #3 as needed in its efforts to remove and dispose of vegetative debris during the response and recovery phases of an emergency event by providing temporary debris management sites, personnel, equipment and vehicles. Through ESF #16, DPR provides volunteers to ESF #3 for water and ice distribution (see ESF #3 Debris Plan, Debris SOG, Potable Water Distribution Plan, and Ice Plan).
6. **District Department of Transportation (DDOT)**—DDOT will dispatch emergency teams to inspect and report out on the stability and availability of emergency routes, streets, bridges, and ports. DDOT will assist with procurement and execution of contracting for construction management and inspection services. DDOT will coordinate, and offer when available, commercial driver licensed (CDL) drivers and commercial vehicles to support debris removal, the clearing of roadways and the reestablishment of the District's infrastructure. DDOT will need to coordinate with PEPCO regarding down power lines, when supporting debris removal activities that include trees.
7. **Emergency Management Agency (EMA)**—EMA will receive and assemble damage reports from all sources and prepare an incident report for the CMT. The CMT will assess the emergency and provide a copy of their assessment to the primary ESF agencies. The ESF primary agencies will notify their support agencies and implement their COOPs and follow their SOGs. The ESF primary agencies will communicate response actions and any changes in operating status to the EOC through their ELOs.
8. **Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)**—MPD provides police escorts for mobile fueling units. MPD also clears traffic lanes to enable debris removal operations to proceed along access ways (see ESF #3 Debris Plan).
9. **Office of Contracting and Procurement (OCP)**—OCP provides ESF #3 with pre-positioned and emergency contracts for required equipment and services (see ESF #3 operational plans).
10. **Office of Property Management (OPM)**—OPM will be the lead agency in implementing facilities management for District-owned and operated facilities. This includes emergency restoration of critical District-owned and operated facilities, building security, maintenance and repairs, custodial services, and snow removal (from sidewalks, driveways, etc., of District-owned and operated facilities). This also includes energy management, which is the purchasing and distribution of fuel oil to supplement DPW

Fleet Management Administration's fuel supply. Energy services will also track utility services within the District government. OPM's Facilities Operations Maintenance Administration (FOMA) can assist in restoring facilities.

OPM, DCPS, and DCRA are jointly responsible for the emergency inspection and contracting and managing demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by the District governments as immediate hazards to public health and safety or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations such as temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished. OPM will support the ESF #3 Emergency Power mission by providing leadership to oversee the process and personnel to provide access to facilities and to install standby generators (see ESF #3 Structural Assessment Plan and Emergency Power Plan for additional details).

- 11. Office of Unified Communications (OUC)**—OUC will facilitate communications and coordination among local, state, and federal authorities during regional and national emergencies.

C. Primary Federal Agency

Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (DOD/USACE)—DOD/USACE is the coordinator for ESF #3 under the National Response Plan (NRP) and will provide direct, technical, and other support to the District through the District counterpart ESF, ESF #3 and through the District's lead agency for ESF #3, DPW. Coordination with all federal agencies that have a support role to ESF #3 will be accomplished by DOD/USACE in accordance with the NRP.

Upon the Presidential Declaration of an emergency or major disaster under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act as Amended, April 1999, the National Response Plan (NRP) will be implemented by the Department of Homeland Security. Initially, these agencies will operate out of the FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). Later, when the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established near the disaster area, the agency ESF representatives that comprise the Emergency Response Team (ERT) will be in the JFO.

D. Support Federal Agency

National Park Service (NPS)—NPS is the primary Federal ESF #3 agency for clearing, removing and disposing of debris from Federal park properties and monuments.